BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN EVIDENCE OF POPULAR APPRECIATION .-As Evidence of Forular Appreciation.

The selector of Knox & James, in Captain Degroot's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Springest, has been crowded with the best class of customers ever since the introduction of their elegant and fascinating style of hat for the present season. Their success has been most marked, and their productions evince taste, spirit, and genius. Call and patronize the Prescott Hat Store.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERN. BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sta. will introduce the Spring Style on Tuesday, March 1. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public at in all respects intrinsic excellence of materials are of beautiful outlines and proportious.

BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sta

DRAMATIC READING .- "Season your admiration for awhile with an attent ear, till I may deliver this marvel to you." KNOX has introduced his spring fashion of Hata, and though it excess in beauty, grace, elegance and dash, be only charges \$4 for an article that would grace the head of "the foremost man of all his time." Remember this, and visit KNOX'S, No. 128 Fulton-st.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS. - MOLYNEUX & OPERING OF SPRING MANTILLAS. But an ounce the opening of his splendid stock of French and home manufactured Mantillas for Monday, Musch 21. Frery novelty of the Mantillas for Monday, Musch 21. Frery novelty of the saaton will be exhibited for the inspection of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity.

MOLYNEUX & BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

To SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS .- A Sewing Machine to do your work as it ought to be done, must be pertect in all its adjustments. Sixogx's Machines as lately improved for lines stitching, are perfect, and no other machines are so. Examine and compare the work,

other machine.
and buy the best machine.
I. M. SINGER & Co. No. 253 Broadway.

RICH FARHIONABLE FURNITURE.-D. & R. Little Packtonants. Published by Carlot a very extensive assortment of rich Cebinet Furniture, well and fashionably made, comprising Rosewood Mahogany, and Engmel, painted in suites, to which the attention of probasers is respectfully invited. Don't mistate the number, 438 Pearl et.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Wil-Land's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest as-sortment of articles in his line over offered to the public.

CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS No. 378 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from Tranco and England, consisting of Mognet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated French, manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velvet and Mosaic Carpeta, from Mosars. J. Croasley & Sons, Eugland: together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES. 183. - SMITH & LOUNSERRY, No. 448 Pearl-st, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Notice .- No advance in prices at HIRAM AN-DERSON's Carpet Establishment, No. 9º Bowery. E ght spa-cious sales rooms fully stocked with magnificent new Spring styles of Royal Velvet, English Tapestry, Brassels, Impe-rial, Three Ply, fine and common Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at astonishing low prices. WASHING MADE EASY.—The attention of

Housekeepers is called to snew Washing Soap, which cleans the Clothes with but hitle labor, and leaves them white without boiling. It needs but a single trial, according to directions, to prove this.

For sale by ALEGO & BEOTHERS, No. 156 Bowery, New-York, and S. Sutton, No. 151 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS .- Landing from Liv erpool ships, 100 bales gray, blue and scarlet Blankets, im-ported expressly for California trade, for sale by the bale. Donakous & Nixon, Nos. 21 Park-place, and 18 Muray-st.

CRISTADORO appeals to facts for the effieacy of his Hair Dye. Let eye witnesses say if gray or red hair is not changed to a dark, natural hue in five minutes. Come and see the operation. His Hair Preservative is caracted to prolong the beauty and luxurience of the hair to old age. No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied privately.

LIVER COMPLAINT .- The only remedy ever LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is MCLANE'S LIVER PILL. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all rections of the Union. Where it has been the direction of the Union. Where it has been the direction of the Union. Where it has been the direct has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale in New York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. CLICKENER & Co.'s, No. 31 Barclay-st. and Boyd & PAUL, No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Seld also by all the principal drugglets.

WASHING MADE EASY .- Among the great variety of Washing Soaps now in use, there is none that gives such universal satisfaction as that manufactured by R. R. Burwell, of New-Haven. We have made use of it in our family for the last three months, and think it superior to any heretofore used.

We have used this Soap some six works, and think it a very excellent article, and as economical as any Soap we way used. very excellent article, and as economical as any Soap we ever med. [Harrior Courant. For sale by Albro & Broyness, No. 136 Bowery, New-Tork, and S. Serron, No. 131 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

DF FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long tnown, severely tested, always right—the acknowledge Farmanks & Co., No. 89 Water-st

Preserve your property, by entrusting it to one of the DEFLANCE SALMANDER SAFES C. J. GAYLAR'S patent, manufactured by ROLBAR'M. PARRICE. They have never failed to preserve their contents from fire and thieves. They have been tested in numberless instance, and we doubt if Asims itself, with all its pensus fires let loose, would warm one of them through. When the Deflance Lock is universally adopted, the burglar may exclaim "my occupation's gone." The Depot for the above Safes, with Goldin's Patent Deflance Locks attached, is No. 2 John-st., corner of Gold, and on and after let of May, No.

The "Composite Iron Railing" inade by the Atlantic Railing Works, Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a Wrought from Framework, counseted by Ornamental Cast from Ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the Mure Railing, or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron.

Railings for steps, streets, offices, cometeries, &c. Also Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by George Foster, No. 396 Breadway, corner of Walker-st., who is the only one authorized to sell this description of Railing. The "Composite IRON RAILING" made

Fewerers & Wells, Phrenologists and

By Letters Patent Secured in 1849.—
Pulvernacher's Patent Hydro-Electric Voltage
Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments are
the most wenderful discovery in medicine and electricity
of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock,
instantaneously, acute nervous pains, such as bead, ear and
tooth acha, rheumatic pains, tie doloreaux, acc, and by
sheir mild but continuous and perceptible action on the
body, diseases of years' standing, such as gour, local parajus, rervous complaints, liver diseases, &c. disappear, as
if by a miracle; they have been applied with the greatest
success in all those dreachil diseases in children, commonly
called convulsions, as also in cases of teathing under diffculties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate
metals from their solutions, decompose wafer, deflect the
magnetic needle, in short, show all-the phonomenon of a
powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these
affects weigh about two conces, can be folded up in a
pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and
will had a man his lifetime, guarding himself, family and
friends, &c., sgainst that unaber of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly
affe, certain, and wonderful special results. By LETTERS PAYENT SECURED IN 1849 .priests, &c., same that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wenderful specity remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$22 50. Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the depot of their truth. The importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicano of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Monpitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c., in Europe, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Lendon; by the Academies Nationale de Medecin at Paris; by the Imperial Family at Vienna; by the Royal Faculty at Berlin, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including the putnispal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimenials to the same effect, from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions, one for personal use and one for elegation.

thembers of the profession in over the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions, one for personal use and one for scientific men, with copies of testimentals and a number of case cared in New-York and Europe, may be obtained grains, as the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States in answer to propald inquiries, containing three cents postage stamps.

J. Stratsger, No. 568 Broadwey, cor. of Prince-st.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brows, No. 186 Pearl-st., New York.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP -Just re ceived several cases of the above incomparable toflet Soas, Also F. S. Cleaver's celebrated Mask Brown Windsor Shaving Creams and Soaps, Bear's Greate, Charified Marrows, &c., for sale by W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtland: at, sole Agents for the United States.

Lyon's KATHARION .- The most wonderful A. 108 S. A. THARMON.—I he most wondering and beautifying the hair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons: First, It pays the retailer more than a usual profit: Second, its high reputation is theroughly established; Third, its effect in each and all instances, is of the most pleasing and estisfactory character: Fourth. The sales are increasing beyond a precedent in the history of the Materia Medica. Retailed at the remarkably low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles.

Self at manufacturer's prices by the principle jobbers of

low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by the principle jobbers of Drugs and Fancy Goods, in New York, Boston, Pailadelphia, New Orleans, Ac., &c., and by all retail dealers everywhere, in both city and country. Principal depot No. 181

Broadway, up stairs.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their near seasontness with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, it the orchard and garden; Ornamental Trees, Sarube as Roses, for the avenue, lawn or connetery; Vince for grapery and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Feativeyues incluse a postage stamp.

Transparent Exameled Daguerrectries.

J. Gurnny, Daguerrectries, No. 30 Broadway, corner of Lecuard et, having completed arrangements and endersed into an engagement with Mr. S. N. Carvalho, the discoverer of the above beautiful and highly important process, takes this method to inform his patrons and the public generally, that Mr. Carvalho may be found at his gallery, No. 30 Broadway, where he is prepared to enamed agreeroctries and deeply impressed with the importance which a bard, transparent enamed surface must and does add to the intrinsional enamed surface must and does add to the intrinsional enamed and the surface of the country preserves it from atmospheric action; the picture may be washed, rubbed hard with a soft handlerchief or glove, handled with soiled or grossy fingers, the surface of the enamed not sostaining the alighbent injury.

Valuable Daguerrectypes of deceased relatives or friends may be thus permanently preserved at a small expense. To ministure painters, engayers and artists generally this enamed surface affords facility for tracting, which is a great desideratum.

For transmitting Daguerrectypes in a simple letter to any part of the world, without extra expense for pastage, as it supercedes the great uncertainty, detention, and expense of ordinary transportation.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine TRANSPARENT EMAMELED DAGUERREOTTPES

ordinary transportation.

The public are respectfully invited to call and example public are respectfully invited to call and example products.

J. Gurney, cor. Leonard and Broadway We wish to call the attention of our

Resears to the sale of valuable property to be made The Day, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange by Alegar H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, consisting of:
2 lots on the north-west corner of lith-av, and 52d-st.
2 lots on 52d-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av, and 52d-st.
2 lots on 52d-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.
3 lots on morth-cast corner 16th-av, and 52d-st.
4 lots on 165th-st., 125 feet west of 7th-av.
22 lots on 166th-st., 20 feet west of 7th-av.
22 lots on 107th-st., 125 feet east of 8th-av.
1 lot on north-west corner 5th-av. and 123d-st.
Executors' sale of the house and lot No. 242 Monroe-st.
Terms of the above property easy. Maps and full particulars can be had of the anctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

REAL EXTATE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKES REAL FATATE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction This Day, the 17th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante' Exchange, the House and Lot No. 101 East 19th-st.; 2 Houses and Lots Nos. 13 and 15 Avenue C; House and Lot No. 356 Madison-st.; House and Lease of Lot No. 157 Chambers st.; 3 Lots on Lexington-sv.; 1 Lot on 27th-st., near 6th-sv.; House and Lot No. 53 Broome-st.; House and Lot No. 124 Chinton-place; and the Lease-hold House and Lot No. 124 East 27th-st. Maps can be had of the Auction et., No. 7 Broad-st. (2,554)

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

SEE THIRD PAGE.

LEGISLATIVE .- In SENATE yesterday, a report was made by two of the Finance Committee in favor of the Assembly bill, relative to tolls on Railroads and taxation. The report was made the first special order after Mr. Vanderbilt's amendment to the Constitution. The Bribery bill was ordered to a third reading. A bill to amend the emigration laws was reported.

In Assembly, several bills were finally adopted. Among them one for the better protection of Emigrants arriving at this port ; also, one increasing the number of Harbor Masters New-York, and one to increase the number

Senators Douglas of Illinois and Bor-LER of South Carolina yesterday edified that select but not particularly dignified debating club called the Senate, with some rather remarkable passages, which the reader will find duly sketched under our Telegraphic head. How England is fairly held responsible for ' Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a thoroughly American work we confess our inability to comprehend, but neither should we know what is meant by calling Douglas a 'Giant' if the qualifying "little" were not prefixed to it. He is surely the tittlest Giant ever seen or imagined. The Telegrapher is unfair to Mr. Clayton in slurring over his statement in reply to Douglas. With the office-seeking legions crowding the galleries as clacucurs, it may be well for the Giant to make his Filibustering speech twice or thrice more. The Senate seems to have little to do, and if it will advance the Giant's prospects for the next Baltimore nomination, by all means let

Owing to representations of the Transit Company of difficulties likely to accrue at Sau Juan, the Government sometime since ordered the Cyane thither, where she probably arrived withing few days after the disturbance, which has been reported as having taken place there. Another vessel of war is said also to have been ordered to San Juan del Sur. The Company state that the difficulty on the Atlantic side grows out of the refusal to land passengers on the San Juan side of the river when the channel is on the other side, which deprives the traders of the town of an amount of custom they would otherwise receive. The fact however is, that the Company is exceedingly unpopular, not only at that place, but throughout Nicaragua. We do not understand that the refusal to take Mr. Squier up the river had any connection with the movement of the towns people. Before Mr. Squier left New-York the agents refused to sell him a ticket, and admitted him to go on a ticket purchased by another, only because they dared not do otherwise. But in Nicaragua the laws of New-York are not in force, and he was refused a passage accordingly.

Some further particulars of the recent Mexican news have reached us by the telegraph. Plenipotentiaries have been appointed on the part of Mexico to treat with Judge Conkline upon the terms of neutrality on the Tehuantepec route. Nearly all the States that have voted for President have gone for Santa Aña. A line of steamships is in contemplation between Vera Cruz and France.

We publish this morning the Semi-Annual Report of the Chief of Police, from July, 1852, to January, 1853. There were nearly 20,000 arrests in that period, an increase of 1,448 over the corresponding time in 1851. Liquor is the cause of the increase. The Chief recommends the employment of the whole force day and night; he also thinks mere men necessary-there being but 725 on actual patrol duty. He thinks the system of detailing is bad, and desires its abandonment. and the confinement of the Police exclusively to the criminal business, for which they were intended. The Chief also wants a better and mere reemy office.

Some important changes in the City Inspector's Department were adopted last night by the Aldermen-among them the establishment of a Bureau of Registry and Statistics.

Notwithstanding Neal Dow was turned out last year in the election for Mayor of Portland, and a gentleman elected (Judge Parris,) not so radical in his Temperance views, we observe that the salutary and purifying influence of the Maine Law, has been in no wise arrested by the change. The law continues to do its work. According to The Eastern Argus, the commitments to the watch-house for drunkenness during the year ending March. 1853, was 273, while the number committed the previous year, was 325; the latter being s vast reduction from the annual number committed before the passage of the law.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland will be celebrated in every land where the Green Isle has a living representative, and nowhere with more spirit or universality than in our own favored land. He was an Irishman by birth, though a denizen of another land, who described the exile from his native soil as loving it the more that he may nevermore behold it, under the beautiful simile.

'And drags, at each remove, a lengthered chain Thus each child of the Emerald Isle seems to love her all the more for her misfortunes and her sorrows, and wherever his lot may have been cast, whether fortune has smiled or frowned upon him, his heart returns to her on the wings of a proud, fond affection on the recurrence of St. Patrick's Day.

We write in hope that the day may prove fair as yesterday was, in which case the parade, both Military and Civic, in our City will surpass that of any former year. All the Irish Societies have festal dinners at evening, of which we shall endeavor to give some account in our next.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. So far as we are aware, the friends of Inter-

national Copyright have had no agent in Wash-

ington during the pendency of the treaties now understood to be before the Senste. We hear that the other side are, or have been, strongly represented there. We have been content that the Senate should act on the question without a particle of extraneous influence: our adversaries are perpetually seeking to make out-door capital to affect the course of the Senate. And while it requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, they protest against any treaty on the subject, and insist that nothing should be done, except by law enacted by both Houses of Congress. What they mean is, 'Let us get rid of the action new threatened somehow, and we shall have some new dodge ready by the time the question comes up again.' Now we are quite willing to concede that we do not regard the treaty-making power as that under which it is most desirable that the Rights of Authors should be affirmed. Nay, we go farther, and say we dislike the whole business of Copyright Legislation, as well as Negotiation. The fundamental law of the land the Common Law-ought to guarantee to every producer the products of his own industry, including just compensation from all who see fit to use those products. Copyright Laws (as has been decided by the highest judicial tribunal in Great Britain) do not confer any privileges on Authors, but contrariwise serve to limit and abridge their natural right to the fruits of their own labor. Had no Copyright Law ever been enacted in this country, Macaulay, Dickens or Thackeray might sell to an American publisher the exclusive right to reprint one of his forthcoming works, and that publisher could maintain at common law his right so acquired against any rival publisher who should attempt to infringe it. If such be the law of the case-as we are well assured it is-is it not monstrous that a special grant of Copyright to our own Authors should be held to absorb and subvert, not merely those Authors' natural right to their own productions, but the rights also of those who derive no protection from our Copyright laws and are not even alluded to therein

The vital facts which the Senate and Congress ought to understand in the premises are these-that all the clamor against International Copyright originates with a few extensive and wealthy publishers, who have fattened on the system they now labor to uphold, and the reprinting of popular British works as they first issue from the press. These men instigate all the outery about the enormous prices at which books written in England will he sold in this country if the right of their authors to control their republication here is conceded; and their Editors who propagate these bugbears are nearly all men who were openly and heartily on our side until they put on the livery and accepted the pay of the great publishing houses. The nonsense they are prompted and paid to utter about the importance of cheap books, the tendency of Copyright to put them beyond the reach of the masses, &c., is refuted by facts within the knewledge of every one who will stop to consider. Is not 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' a Copyright work? And is it not to be found everywhere, and at very moderate prices? Are not nearly all our School-books Copyright !- and where can you find cheaper or in the main better books-that is, better suited to their purpose? We protest against the degrading. scandalous assumption that our people must grovel in ignorance unless enabled to read the works of living British Authors without paying

those Authors for their labor. It is alike devoid of truth and at war with our National self-respect. If not another new British book were to be published in our Country for twenty years, our people would find an abundance of good reading-perhaps quite as good as they will under our present system. We are quite too Colonial in our Literary tastes and habits, but not so utterly dependent on unpaid British Authorship as the apologists of Literary piracy represent us.

THE GREAT QUESTION IN EUROPE.

The news from Europe is as we anticipated: Austria bullying Turkey without any apparent reason; Russia in the back ground, sending one of her most important diplomatists to Constantinople, and giving to him both the command of the third army-corps (not of three army corps, as has been erroneously copied by several papers from the English prints) on the Southern frontier of Russia, and the discretionary power to advance with that force into the Danubian principalities-of course only as a measure of self-defense-France wavering in her policy, but inclined to back Turkey; while England is exerting herself to maintain peace. Turkey, anxious to preserve peace, would gladly vield to any reasonable claims of Austria, or refer the question to the arbitration of France or England; but she remains firm when the Austrian ultimatum requires her to abdicate her sovereignty as regards her Roman Catholie population, and to put them under the pro-

noble answer when the Emperor, yet bloody from executing the heroes of Hungarian and Italian independence, plays the Quixotic part of a champion of Montenegro. The London Times, also one of the great powers of Europe, is now, as always, the great ally of Russia, and praises Austria for a commercial treaty with Prussia, which does not abolish the custom-houses between them, nor introduce any uniform tariff; which, in fact, is nothing more than a preliminary step toward a possible but not very probable customs union, but which is magnified in order to enlist the commercial sympathies of the world for the Emperor of Austria. There is but one point in that treaty which is of real importance, viz : the transit duties between Prussia and Austria, which always were only nominal, but gave rise to many annoyances, have been abolished.

What is to be the next phase of European politics? Everybody is aware that the claims of Austria on Turkey have no foundation whatever: that the Emperor of Austria is engaged in picking a quarrel, only because he knows that his tenure of Hungary is uncertain, as long as the very existence of Turkey remains to give hope to the Hungarians. The arbitration of France and England will therefore surely be declined, and according to a German report, has already been declined. Should England not be able to prevent the rupture, and there is not much probability that she will be able to do it, then Austria will march into Bosnia, while Russia, without declaring war, will occupy the Danubian principalities with a corps d' observation, which is to back the propositions of Prince Menchikoff in Constantinople,-of course claiming the surrender of the Suttorina to Austria and eventually, together with the Bay of Cattaro, to Russia. In such a case Turkey can only resist by inviting Kossuth to her aid, and meeting Austria by an attack in Hungary. And a Hungarian war, however commenced, will be in fact a war of the nations against the Princes, a war of Liberty against Despotism.

MAZZINI AND HIS PRESENT POSITION. In December and January last the Italians pressed Mazzini strongly to give his consent to a rising. Maddened by the insupportable tyranny of Austria, imprisoned by scores and fined by hundreds on suspicion, they wrote that if they had to die, they rather chose to die with arms in their hands than to perish immured in Austrian jails. Mazzini urged them to wait. In reply they asked him whether he had sufficient pecuniary means to insure a successful rising if it were deferred to a future period. He replied he had not. Being pressed to come nearer the scene of action, he left England and arrived in Switzerland with the intention of keeping back the insurrection. It was not not in his power. The fight began. The Hungarian troops refused to fire on the insurgents, but the Germans and Bohemians overpowered the badly armed Italians, though not without great difficulty : especially in Monza, where the Austrians were routed on the first onset, but were reinforced from Milan. In all Lombardy there were not more than 8,000 Hungarian soldiers, 2,000 of them in the fortress of Verona, where there were also 16,000 Austrians and Croats. The Hungarian regiments were all in the Romagna and in Tuscany. An attempt at insurrection was therefore sure to fail, and Kossuth could not give his consent to

After the struggle was over, the friends of Mazzini, who knew all the dangers which awaited him on his way either through Piedmont to who have built up a virtual monopoly of Genos, or through France and Germany, immediately spread the news in London that he was at Milan, and that they had great apprehensions for his safety. This was telegraphed to Vienna, the gates of Milan were closed for several days, and the most minute search was made by the Police, while he had the opportunity to escape, as the attention of the authorities was directed to one single point. He was in Lombardy, but not in Milan, and is at the present moment perfectly safe.

POOR BARNBURNERS:

After the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, in 1849. The Evening Post (then nominally a Free Soil journal) did us the honor of a very bitter attack because, in its opinion, we did not come out boldly enough against the alleged pro-Slavery policy of that honest and manly President. And in order to justify this attack, and to justify attacking his Administration still more bitterly, The Post did not scruple to falsify the facts and to calumniate the motives which guided and marked his official career. He was not enough of a Free Soiler, and The Tribune was not enough of a Free Soiler to meet the views of this Free Soil organ par excellence, this organ not only of Free Soil, but also of free men and free speech.

But now the scene is changed. The Post has labored successfully to elect a President of its own color-a man after its own heart. He has entered upon his office, and his first act is to declare himself through and through a pro-Slavery man. He tells the world he has from the first been in favor of that Compromise which The Post, until within a few months. affected to decry and denounce. He loves the Fugitive Slave Law, and solemnly believes in the divinity of Slave-catching as in a gennine dispensation of Providence. He looks back with horror upon the pretended danger to the Union which The Post always mocked at and ridiculed as it deserved. What does our model Democratic Free-Soiler say to this? What depunciations does he launch against this recreant Democrat? None at all. He is as quiet as a mouse whose bread and cheese are endangered. The thunders of The Post are silent, emasculated, extinguished. The right of free speech is obliterated from his creed.

"Alas, poor Yorick! Where he your gibes now; your gambols; your songs! your flashes of merriment that were wout to set the table in a roar! not one now to meck your own grinning; quite chapfallen?" -Alas for the Barnburners and their poor

dumb Post! No shaky-hearted whitewood post can be durable. What shall be said of the Democracy and the free speech of a journal that dares not tell the truth of a President when he is in the wrong? Will it grow much in the tection of a foreign power; and she gives a public respect and confidence?

A MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN

A Convention of the People of Massachu setts, chosen expressly to revise and reform their State Constitution, will assemble in Boston a few weeks hence. A majority of its members were chosen as Reformers, by the coalition of parties otherwise professing the most antagonist opinions. We shall soon see how much Reform they can endure, and we hope for some decidedly Progressive action. But whether they are ready to come up to the standard of Principle embodied in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence there is great reason to doubt. And yet we are sure there is no resting-place from Political and Constitutional agitation short of that.

The Right of Woman to an equal voice in making and modifying the Laws by which she, in common with Man, is controlled-her right at least to say whether she insists upon that Right in her own behalf, or is willing to waive it in behalf of her thus acknowledged lord and master-is emphatically asserted. The Convention must affirm or plainly deny it. The following Memorial and Petition are now in circulation in Massachusetts. We trust they may be numerously signed; we faintly hope their prayer may be, as it clearly ought to be, granted. At least, let Woman say whether she claims or waives a right to a voice in making the Laws. :

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND EQUAL

POLITICAL RIGHTS. FELLOW CITIZENS: In May next a Convention will assemble to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth. At such a time, it is the right and duty of every one to point out whatever he deems erroneous and imperfect in that Instrument, and press its amendment on public attention. We deem the extension to Woman of perisect in that runnent, and press its amendment on public struction. We deem the extension to Woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the welfare and progress of the State. On every principle of natural justice, as well as by the nature of our Insti-tutions, she is as fully entitled as Man to vote, and to be thins, she is as they entired as wan to too, and to the chighle to office. In Governments based on Force, it might be pretended, with some plausibility, that Woman, being supposed physically weaker than Maa, should be excluded from the State. But ours is a Government professedly resting on the consent of the governed. Woman surely is as competent to give them consent as

Man.

Our Revolution claimed that taxation and representation should be coëxtensive. While, then, the property
and labor of Woman are subject to taxation, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the
use of them when collected. While she is lable to be
punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making
the laws that regulate punishments.

It would be a disgrace to our Schools and civil Institutions, for anyone to argue that a Massachusetts woman,
who has enjoyed the full advantage of all their culture,
is not as competent to form an opinion on civil matters

is not as competent to form an opinion on civil matters as the illiterate foreigner, landed but a few years before upon our shores,—unable to read or write,—by no means free from early prejudices, and little acquainted with our institutions. Yet such men are allowed to

with our institutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote.

Woman, as wife, mother, daughter, and owner of property, has important rights to be protected. The whole bistory of legislation, so unequal between the sexes, shows that she cannot safely trust these to the other sex. Neither her rights as mother, wife, daughter, or laborer, have ever received full legislative protection. Besides, our institutions are not based on the idea of one class or sect receiving protection from another, but on the well-recognized rule that each class or sect is entitled to such civil rights as will enable it to protect itself. The exercise of civil rights is one of the best means of education. Interest in great questions, and the discussion of them under momentous responsibility, call forth all the faculties, and nerve them to their fullest strength. The grant of these rights, on the part of society, would quickly lead to the enjoyment by woman of a share in the higher grades of professional employment. Indeed, without these, mere book study is often but a waste of time. The learning for which no use is found or anticipated, is too frequently forgotten almost as soon as acquired.

The influence of such a share on the moral condition of seciety is still more important. Crowded now into few employments, women starve each other by close

quired.

The influence of such a share on the moral condition of society is still more important. Crowded now into few employments, women starve each other by close competition; and too often vice borrows overwhelming power of temporarie, from party. One is well-ming competition; and too often vice borrows over whemming power of temptation from poverty. Open to woman a great variety of employments, and her wages in each will rise; the energy and enterprise of the more highly endowed will find full scope in honest effort, and the frightful vice of our cities will be stopped at its fountain head.

fountain head.

We hint, very briefly, at these matters. A circular like this will not allow room for more.

Some may think it too soon to expect any action from the Convention. Many facts lead us to think that public opinion is more advanced on this question than is generally supposed. Beside, there can be not time so proyer to call public strention to a radical change in our civil polity as now, when the whole framework of our Government is to be subjected to examination and discussion. It is never too carly to begin the discussion of cussion. It is never teo early to begin the discussion of my desired change. To urge our claim on the Conven-tion, is to bring the question before the proper tribunal, and secure, at the same time, the immediate attention of

the general public,
Massachusetts, though she has led the way in most ether reforms, has in this fallen behind her rivals, con-senting to learn, as to the protection of the property of married women, of many younger States. Let us releem for her the old prosiminence, and urge her to set a noble example in this, the most important of all civil reforms. To this end, we ask you to join with us in the accompanying petition to the Constitutional Conven-

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER.
HARRIET K. HUNT,
JOHN PIERFONT.
ANN GREEN PHILLIPS.
JOHN W. BROWNS,
WILLIAM C. NELL.
THEODORE PARKER,
ROBERT MORRIS.
THOMAS T. NTONE.
SANUEL E. SEWALL.
ROBERT F. WALLCLT.
ROBERT F. WALLCLT.
ROBERT F. WALLCLT.
TO the Convention assemble to Revise the Constitution

ANNA Q. T. PARISONS, A. BROSSON ALCOTT.

To the Convention assemble to Revies the Constitutio
of the Commonwealth: The undersigned, citizens of
Massachusetts, respectfully ask that you will report a
amendment to the Constitution, striking out the wor
"MALE wherever it occurs in that instrument.

TEMPERANCE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribu

I desire to ask you a few questions which have, so far as I am aware, received no attention from any preminent man. Do professed friends of Temperance act consistently, in patronising stores and hotels where Liouor is sold?

Is or is not a fashionable hotel, that makes Liquor drinking attractive, and is almost sure to induce some to commence a ruinous course, a worse place than a low grog-shop, that for the most part only *missics what the hashionable saloon commenced? As we are not likely to have the Maine Law at present, will it not be well for Temperance men to see if they cannot increase the number of Temperance stores and hotels, even without the aid of hex?

Answer .- 1. So far as we are aware, Temperance men generally prefer hotels and grocery stores in which Liquor is not sold, where the conditions are equal: but they do not, and cannot be expected to, buy salt mackerel instead of the fresh shad they want when the latter can only be found at a grocery where Liquors are sold; nor can they be expected to stop at an inconvenient or inferior house because it claims to be kept on Temperance principles. In places where first-class houses are kept on Temperance principles, we think Temperance men usually prefer them to houses wherein Liquor is sold; and if the keepers of Temperance houses would only advertise them, so that Temperance men would know where to find them, we think they would be far more liberally supported than they now are. So of Groceries. If the Temperance Grocers of our City would combine their addresses in a card, and publish it once a week in our columns, and these of other Temperance journals, we are sure they would greatly increase their custom. But to expect busy men to devote hours to inquiring and hunting them out is absord.

As to Hotels selling Liquors, it is deplorable-unjustifiable, if you please-but not without palliation. The hotel-keeper lives by accommodating, obliging his customers; they call for Liquor, and if he were to refuse it, many would consider themselves insulted and leave. We know hotel-keepers who now sell liquor who will very gladly give it up so soon as the

Maine Law is passed to justify and uphold them in so doing. We may, we can, have the Maine Law in our State within a year if the friends of Temperance will but thoroughly work for it. Then we can come down on inn-keepen and grocers for selling the poison with far more power and efficiency than we can at present

THE GARDINER CLAIM. - Considering that Mr. G. A. Gardiner had no mine at all in Mez. ice, and never sunk a shaft into any thing deeper than a carious tooth, the following statement from his memorial, with which he bored into the credulity of the Commissioners to the tune of \$428,750, may be considered one of the coolest pieces of fraudulent impadence on record:

"Your memorialist confidently asserts that they were at the time of his expulsion worth five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000). The sum may seem large. but not as large as the profits derived; and let it be remembered that the condition to which there mines were brought was the result of the labor for two years and upward of five hundred laborers, and the outlay of upward of three hundred thousand dollars. To fix the value at five hundred thousand would really have been less than the value of the use of that much money at the rate of interest usual in Mexico for two years; besides the risk incurred in Such enterprises.

" Your memorialist further states that he was at the time of his expulsion, sole proprietor of those mines and that he is at this time sole owner of the claim now presented, and that no sum of money or other equident has ever been paid to him or to any other per son having an interest in the claim above set forth such interest.

This claim has, of course, never been presented to the former Board of Commissioners under the treaty of 1839, as the injuries complained of have all been set fered since the adjournment of that Board. " Washington, Nov. 30, 1849. G. A. GARDINER.

"On this 30th day of November, 1849, personallyay peared G. A. Gardiner, and made oath that the fact, contained in the above memorial are just and truet the best of his knowledge and belief. "P. S. MYER, J. P."

The editor of The Boston Post, Charles Gordon Greene, Esq., a worthy and witty gentleman, pockets \$20,000 by the election of Gen. Pierce. He falls heir to the post of No val Officer of the Port of Boston. The office is a sinecure, and worth \$5,000 per annum. The Ohio Marble Land Company have

discovered on their lands on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, Virginia, a valuable quarry of lithographic stone. This has been tried by several of the leading lithographers in this City, and pronounced of excel lent quality. Specimens of the stone are now undergeing very delicate tests, and it is expected that the quarry will prove equal to any in the world. We believe this is the first discovery of the kind out of the Kingdom of Bavaria. REMARKABLE UNANIMITY .- George M. Pick

ering of Bangor, was elected Mayor of that city, on Monday last, by a vote of 1,345 to 14. Mr. Pickering was a well known Taylor Whig.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., will de liver the Annual Oration before the Friends of Ireland in New-Haven, Conn., to-day.

Humors of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15, 1853.

This is the Anniversary of Gen. Jackson's Rirthday, and there is swearing all around, by the Ou-siders, Outriders and Backsliders, who are congregated here, as disinterested office-seekers. There never has been such a time since John Tyler's advent, and the amusing scenes enacted by the "Tyler Guard," danked as it was by Col. John Lorimer Graham, Paul R. George and John Jones of The Madisonian, are being reproduced with improved scenery and a full orche trs, with a select company comprising many stars, and a host of supernumeraries. The play will be worth seeing, and is cheap even at a dollar. The old Members of Congress, who served with Pierce some eighteen or a score of years ago, are all here, with grey bairs, and in score of years ago, are an ucre, man never before pre-spectacles; and such a spectacle was never before presented to the poor people of the Metropolis. ton with General Jackson, and the Log Cabin and great "Dirty Shirt party" which came to Hard Cider Coons who came in with "Tippecanos lowers of General Taylor, are all eclipsed by the Old Hunkers, Barnburners, Secessionists, Subtermneans, Free Soilers and Union men who come now M see Gen. Pierce at the White House. Their name legion. The tardy movements of the President have called forth anathemas from the impatient and patriotic delegations in Congress from Ohio and other States and a general grumbling goes out to the country, one and a general grunoling gee on the union, or of the Democrate party. Linn Boyd, the Speaker of the House, left the morning, shaking the dust off his feet, as a testimost against them. The hand-writing, "mene, mene, kel," is on the walls of the White House by every see bler, who goes up and is not admitted. Crowds go w and come back without a peep at the President, straightway they take a drink and swear terribly. Con-Rynders has been furious, and his example has had a pernicious effect upon the B hoys. The Secretaries badgered, waylaid and followed with a sharp stick, from morning till night. The Tyler men, represented in the Cabinet by Gen. Cushing, and by Mike Walls Paul R. George and Jeremiah E. Towle among the Wise of Va. is one of 'em, and they will be cared for Look out for John Look out for

If either Washington, Tremont, or Hand ver-sts, are examined closely in their history of five years past, it will be found that those who have advertised most judiciously, have done the best business beyond all chances for comparison. On every point the principle is a fixe one. It admits of no doubt. It is based as clear reason and visible facts, and is not to controverted. Advertising consists in plaint telling everybody what you have got, where is, what it is worth, and all other necessary per ticulars. This is told at the firesiae, the office the bench. People go to such places as natur ally, almost, as they breathe. They know where to go, and though a hundred places must be passed in which, possibly, the very article wanted, is to be had, yet it is the advertiser who will get the dollar, the profit, the seputs-[Boston, Bee.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bauser-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

U. S. SENATE - EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16, 1831 On motion of Mr. A DAMS it was repolved, that to Senate will, to morrow, at 1 o'clock, proceed to the ection of Secretary, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkesper The Senate resurated the consideration of Mr. Clayton's Resolution, calling on the President for certain papers connected with the Clayton and Bulwet

Mr. Douglas said the Senator from Dela Mr. Douglass said the Senator from Delaware had avoided every point in controversy between them under cover of a free indulgence in personalities. He did not complain of this as the Senator had a right to adopt his own course upon the subject. If he, (Douglas) had been driven from nearly every position which he had assure and from nearly every material fast sustained by efficial documents bearing his own signature; and if he had been convicted of giving an expression at one time, and an expression contradicting it at another, he might be permitted to seek refuge under personalities. He institud that none of the Senator beretofore mentioned by Mr Clayton, endorsed that gentleman for suppressing the Hise treaty which has beretofore mentioned by Mr Clayton, endorsed that gentleman for suppressing the Hise treaty which has beever been submitted to the Senator had no authority for quoting all the eminent men from the days of Jackson to the present, in support of his position relative to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. It is not true that either Jackson.